2004 –2005

Saskatchewan

Provincial Budget

Performance Plan

Minister's Message

It is my pleasure to present Saskatchewan Environment's Performance Plan for 2004-05.

One of the key pillars in the Government's election platform was the development of a green and prosperous economy. I am very excited to have been asked to take the lead in developing a government-wide Green Policy Framework and to co-ordinate with other departments and Crown corporations, the development of a government-wide plan to support a greener economy.

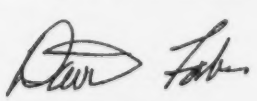
During the next year, the Department will begin work to develop a new green policy framework for Saskatchewan. This framework will ensure environmental protection and promote sustainable development as we reach the Province's 100th anniversary in 2005 and into the next 100 years.

This year's performance plan establishes the foundation for new more effective and progressive environmental management programs that will place Saskatchewan at the forefront in environmental planning in Canada. The plan identifies shifts in management focus and activities, such as moving away from the traditional command and control regulatory enforcement regime towards a greater emphasis on shared responsibility for the environment and seeking continuous improvement across all sources of pollution.

A new risk-based approach will be used to focus and prioritize environmental monitoring, compliance and enforcement activities. A new integrated monitoring unit will be established. This will enable the Department to focus monitoring activities across the Province on strategic issues including cumulative effects of environmental impacts on ecosystems. A specialized enforcement unit will also be created to concentrate on investigations of significant environmental damage or resource abuse. New ways to enhance compliance through partnerships, education and communication will also be examined.

Key actions in the Department's performance plan are intended to move the Department in new directions with an emphasis on best practices. The Department organization is significantly changed from last year. This realignment of Department programs and reporting structures will facilitate implementation of new directions.

I commit to having the Department complete the actions identified in this plan and to report on its progress in July 2005. I am confident this plan will help us work together to achieve the Province's potential for a green and sustainable economy.



David Forbes
Minister of Environment

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Who We Are

MANDATE

The mandate of the Department is to protect and manage Saskatchewan's environmental and natural resources so as to maintain a high level of environmental quality, ensure sustainable development, and provide economic and social benefits for present and future generations.

VISION

Saskatchewan Environment's (SE's) vision is "A high quality environment and healthy ecosystems in perpetuity which sustain social, health and economic well-being for Saskatchewan citizens."

KEY PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

Saskatchewan Environment promotes stewardship of the air, land, water and wild plants and animals that are the foundation of a clean and healthy environment and a prosperous society. Saskatchewan Environment seeks to apply sustainable land use planning and resource management principles to Crown lands, including provincial parks, and renewable resources under its administration. Crown lands support a range of resource harvesting activities and other economic developments that contribute significantly to the provincial economy. Forestry is the main resource harvesting economic activity managed by this Department; consequently forest fire fighting is also one of the main responsibilities of SE. Over half the Province consists of Crown forest lands under SE administration, principally in northern Saskatchewan. Environmental legislation, such as *The Environmental Assessment Act* and *The Environmental Management and Protection Act*, administered by SE, are major tools for ensuring sustainable development and effective pollution prevention and management throughout the Province.

Saskatchewan Environment also recognizes that effective environmental stewardship requires good relations with stakeholders and the public. Saskatchewan Environment uses processes of co-management, partnership and public involvement to ensure that decisions on environmental issues are well informed by a wide range of community, economic and individual concerns.

BENEFITS

The quality of the environment, the strength of the economy and the health of Saskatchewan people are dependent on each other. Saskatchewan Environment works to protect and manage our Province's natural environment and its contribution to the standard of living and quality of life of Saskatchewan's residents.

HEALTH

Clean water to drink, clean air to breathe and clean land to support us are the building blocks to healthy societies.

ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

Healthy ecosystems provide a multitude of ecological services that benefit humans including water purification, flood control, soil fertility, pollination, seed dispersal and others.

ECONOMY

Renewable resources (forestry, wildlife, fisheries, etc.) provide employment to thousands of Saskatchewan citizens and contribute more than a billion dollars a year to our economy:

- Forestry initiatives in northern Saskatchewan create thousands of jobs. Although the current softwood lumber dispute has impacted markets and businesses, the forest industry remains a major employer and there is great potential for expansion in Saskatchewan.
- Saskatchewan's environmental industries are growing at more than twice the rate of the provincial economy.
- Saskatchewan Environment's approach to ecosystem management creates opportunities for natural resource-based industries (forestry, hunting, fishing, tourism and recreation, outfitting, etc.) through programs that minimize negative environmental impacts.
- Ecotourism has become increasingly popular in the last decade and the number of ecotourism operations in the Province has grown significantly.
- Provincial park campers and cottagers generate over $20 million of economic activity to the Province annually. Indirect benefits have been estimated at an additional $125 million. Many rural communities rely on parks as a market for their local businesses and for employment opportunities.
- Saskatchewan Environment generates significant revenues (approximately $54 million in 2002-03) from a variety of sources, such as fishing and hunting license sales, forestry permits and dues, land sales and leases, etc.

Our efforts also support sustainable development in the agricultural, mining, oil and gas, energy and manufacturing sectors, which contribute over $9 billion to the provincial economy.

SOCIETY

The health and beauty of Saskatchewan's natural environment contribute to our physical and mental well-being. Our Province's history and economy are intimately linked to the land and nature.

DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATION

Program management and delivery are provided by the Compliance, Fire and Forests Division and the Environment and Resource Stewardship Division. Each has a provincial mandate. The Compliance, Fire and Forests Division is responsible for field and compliance services, fire and forest ecosystems. The Environment and Resource Stewardship Division is responsible for environmental protection, Crown lands, parks and fish and wildlife resource management.

The Planning and Risk Analysis Division is responsible for key corporate strategic services, including green policy development, environmental assessment, risk analysis and compliance planning, strategic planning and policy, legislative services, intergovernmental and Aboriginal affairs.

Corporate Services Division provides strategic, operational, financial, human resources and information management support. The Service Bureaus provide operational support in human resources, financial and property management services, general administration and program support, in association with central government agencies.

Communications Services Branch delivers strategic communications and encourages information exchange, increased participation in Department programs, public input into policy and program development and co-ordinates communications with other government departments.

The Saskatchewan Watershed Authority (SWA) is now responsible for protecting, conserving and managing the surface and groundwater resources of the Province. Saskatchewan Environment and SWA work closely with other partners to ensure safety and quality of water sources in the Province. The Deputy Minister of Saskatchewan Environment is also the Chair of the Saskatchewan Watershed Authority Board.

Saskatchewan Environment also administers the legislation and provides funding to the Province's urban park authorities.

The Department has 1,257.9 full-time equivalent positions for the 2004-05 fiscal year.

Plan at a Glance

The 2004-05 Performance Plan builds on the 2003-04 Performance Plan released to the public in July 2003. The goals and objectives of the plan are to be realized over the long-term, but the key actions listed are to be implemented during the 2004-05 fiscal year. As environmental and sustainable renewable resource management trends and issues change over time, the performance plan will also evolve to respond to such changes.

The Department will report to the public on the progress made in implementing the listed key actions under each goal and objective of this performance plan in its 2004-05 Annual Report.

THIRD PARTY SERVICE DELIVERY PARTNERS

The "Clean land" objective of the plan is dependent on the success of recycling programs offered by SARCAN, a major recipient of third party funding from the Department, and independent industry-created organizations like the Saskatchewan Scrap Tire Corporation and Saskatchewan Association of Resource Recovery Corporation. Saskatchewan Environment administers the legislation governing these organizations, but has no direct influence over their performance of recycling activities. Therefore, the data used for recycling rates is provided by private industry and an autonomous SARCAN.

The Urban Park Authorities receive funding from SE and they autonomously operate urban parks. The Saskatchewan Watershed Authority is also funded by SE.

For details of third party funding please see SE's 2004-05 Financial Overview.

OUR VISION

A high quality environment and healthy ecosystems in perpetuity which sustain social, health and economic well-being for Saskatchewan citizens.

GOAL #1

Reduced risks to clean and healthy ecosystems

OBJECTIVE 1 - *Reduce impacts to surface and groundwater quality*

Performance Measure:

- Water Quality Index ratings for watersheds within the Province

OBJECTIVE 2 - *Clean air*

Performance Measure:

- Per cent of time the rating from the Air Pollution Index was good to excellent in Regina and Saskatoon [based on an annual average]

OBJECTIVE 3 - *Clean land*

Performance Measures:

- Per cent of scrap tires recycled
- Per cent of beverage containers recycled
- Per cent of pesticide containers recycled
- Per cent of used oil recycled
- Per cent of used oil filters recycled
- Per cent of used oil containers recycled
- Per cent of mines with financial assurances in place
- Per cent of mines with decommissioning and reclamation plans in place
- Number of known high-risk contaminated sites

OBJECTIVE 4 - *Healthy ecosystems*

Performance Measure:

- Number of hectares in the Representative Areas Network

GOAL #2

People, resources and property values at risk from wildfires are protected

OBJECTIVE 1 - *Fire suppression targeted to prioritized values at risk*

Performance Measures:

- Per cent of fires in the full response zone contained to 10 hectares or less
- Per cent of escaped fires in the full response zone that are larger than 100 hectares

OBJECTIVE 2 - *Increased capacity of individuals, communities, industries and others to take responsibility for reducing fire hazards and wildfires*

Performance Measure:

- Percentage of human-caused fires in the full response zone (based on 10-year average)

GOAL #3

Fair opportunity for sustainable use and enjoyment of renewable resources

OBJECTIVE 1 - *Equitable allocation of natural renewable resources*

Performance Measure:

- Number of hectares of Crown land under Integrated Land Use Plans

OBJECTIVE 2 - *Accessible recreation and educational opportunities on provincial park and Crown resource lands*

Performance Measures:

- Number of provincial park visitors
- Per cent of survey respondents indicating satisfaction with their park visit

OBJECTIVE 3 - *Increased economic benefits based on sustainable use of natural renewable resources*

Performance Measures:

- Dollar value of primary forest products shipped
- Number of hectares of Crown lands within the provincial forest having a suite of sustainable management tools in place
- Dollar value of commercial fishing and aquaculture production
- Dollar value of economic activity generated from sports fishing

GOAL #4

Shared environmental stewardship

OBJECTIVE 1 - *Comprehensive and integrated environmental strategies*

Performance Measures:

- Under development

OBJECTIVE 2 - *First Nations and Métis rights and interests are met through co-operative means*

Performance Measure:

- Number of co-operative relationships with First Nations and Métis groups

OBJECTIVE 3 - *Strengthened and comprehensive compliance strategies*

Performance Measures:

- Under development

OBJECTIVE 4 - *Effective and efficient environmental approval and regulatory processes*

Performance Measures:

- Under development

2004-05 Financial Overview

Saskatchewan Environment will spend $161.671 million in 2004-05 to deliver its programs and services throughout the Province. The distribution of Department spending by program area is shown below.

2004-05 ESTIMATES	*(in thousands of dollars)*
Administration	6,559
Accommodation and Central Services	7,116
Compliance and Field Services	22,234
Forest Ecosystems	13,269
Fire Management and Forest Protection	64,782
Environmental Protection	12,481
Water Management and Protection	8,643
Resource Stewardship	6,516
Fish and Wildlife Development Fund	3,702
Parks	12,904
Planning and Risk Analysis	4,174
Total Appropriation	162,380
Capital Acquisitions	(2,960)
Amortization	2,251
Total Expense	161,671

Transfers to third parties for 2004-05 are budgeted as follows:

	(in thousands of dollars)
Beverage Container Collection and Recycling System	10,605
Saskatchewan Watershed Authority	6,118
Fish and Wildlife Development Fund	3,702
Meewasin Valley Authority	814
Wakamow Valley Authority	139
Wascana Centre Authority	2,700
Prince Albert Riverfront Authority	66
Swift Current Chinook Parkway	86
Regional Parks	75
Support for Environmental Programs	80
Total	24,385

Saskatchewan Environment is also responsible for collecting over $45 million in revenue for the General Revenue Fund, with the majority of this revenue coming from environmental handling charges, forestry dues, and fees and angling and hunting license sales.

The Department has 1,257.9 full-time equivalent positions for the 2004-05 fiscal year.

Trends and Issues

In many parts of the world, the environment is under considerable pressure from a variety of sources: climate change, population growth, infrastructure development. Urgent action is required globally to move the world toward a more sustainable future. While Saskatchewan is fortunate to have a physical environment that is in better condition than most of the world, it is not isolated from many of these trends. The following trends and issues facing the Department are addressed by the strategic goals, objectives and key actions of the performance plan.

ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN HEALTH CONCERNS

The public is increasingly concerned about the link between personal health and environmental contaminants, especially concerning water and air quality. Toxic and hazardous wastes, including materials from various electronic appliances, such as computers, represent a growing risk to human and environmental health. The public is also concerned about diseases in wildlife populations (e.g., chronic wasting disease and West Nile virus), which have the potential to impact human health.

RESOURCE USE PRESSURES

Saskatchewan Environment devotes a large effort to allocating renewable resources and land among different users and in managing competing requests or overlapping uses, e.g., the recent Supreme Court decision confirming Métis subsistence hunting rights. A number of First Nations communities would like more involvement and influence concerning the exercise of provincial jurisdiction over provincial resources. The outfitting community feels that provincial policies could better meet the needs of the industry.

The softwood lumber dispute has had a significant economic impact and efforts to involve the Aboriginal community in forestry development has become more difficult as a result. If the Province and industry move toward more value-added processing as a response, SE may need to concentrate more on issues related to the expansion of this industry, such as wood waste and

pollution prevention, and not just managing forest allocation. Forest fires and forest diseases also impact the industry and local northern communities. The demand for access to provincial renewable natural resources for economic developments, such as commercial fishing, outfitting, ecotourism and agro-forestry is increasing, but the supply of renewable natural resources is subject to cycles of abundance and scarcity.

ECOSYSTEM HEALTH AND BIODIVERSITY CONCERNS

Loss of native prairie and grassland habitat and forest harvesting practices are key concerns. The Prairie and Boreal Plain Ecozones support the majority of human activity and provincial population. In addition to agriculture and forestry, urban centres and the intensive network of roads and highways are other major land uses impacting the environment in this part of the Province. Concern continues to exist about pressures on shrinking native grasslands from biodiversity loss, the fragmentation and destruction of natural habitat, climate change and invasive species. The loss of wetlands and riparian areas continues to threaten productive ecosystems. In addition to the current 15 species designated as "at risk," another 32 species have been identified as "at risk" and slated for protection under species at risk regulations.

Considerable uncertainty remains about the impact of climate change on Saskatchewan. Interest in impacts of a changing climate is increasing and raising questions about adaptation strategies. There are uncertainties around the Kyoto Protocol and the federal government's approach to this issue. Saskatchewan Environment continues to be concerned about potential for transboundary movement of pollution in sufficient concentrations to affect Saskatchewan ecosystems.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT COSTS

Some portion of the public is concerned that the various environmental and allocation processes administered by the Department pose a drag on the provincial economy in general by adding unnecessary costs and delays to economic growth and development opportunities. The public also has expectations around sustainable development and the need for a government-wide view of environmental management.

An increasingly aggressive federal environmental agenda around climate change, endangered species, regulation of toxic substances and fisheries habitat protection impacts the Department. The impact of stated federal interest in environmental technology and greater involvement with urban areas is unclear.

GREEN ECONOMY

Saskatchewan's economy and social well-being is intimately linked to the sustainability of its environment and natural resources. A green economy will depend on the use of these resources without compromising the long-term sustainability of existing stocks and protecting our water,

air and land from harmful impacts of economic developments. The concept of sustainable development is gaining credence with multinational firms and numerous jurisdictions worldwide.

A move towards a green economy would create new opportunities for economic development through innovation and creation of new technologies in more sustainable value-added enterprises in forestry, ecotourism, and the development of energy efficiency, conservation and alternative energy technologies.

Saskatchewan Environment will be a leading partner in the implementation of a strategy for a green economy through sustainable development and use of best practices in the development of the Province's renewable natural resources under its administrative mandate.

Changes from 2003-04 Performance Plan

The Department's 2004-05 Performance Plan contains a number of changes to its goals and objectives. The most significant changes relate to the amalgamation of all environmental outcomes under a single goal, the addition of a separate goal for the fire program and the addition of a goal on shared environmental responsibility.

Our 2003-04 Plan contained two separate goals on environmental protection "A clean and healthy environment" and "Ecosystem health and natural abundance of renewable resources." In our 2004-05 Plan, all environmental outcomes have been amalgamated under a single goal "Reduced risks to clean and healthy ecosystems." This change more clearly articulates the outcome the Department is pursuing and aligns with our risk-based approach.

Under our environmental goal the following changes have been made to our objectives:

- Removed the objective "Safe municipal drinking water." Reporting on both the Department's activities and results on drinking water will now be included in the Province's Safe Drinking Water Strategy. Visit our website http://www.se.gov.sk.ca/ to review the 2004-05 Safe Drinking Water Strategy
- Replaced the objective "Good quality surface and groundwater" with a new objective "Reduce impacts to surface and groundwater quality." This change adds a directional dimension to the outcome we are pursuing
- Two previous objectives "Species and habitat at risk are protected" and "Biodiversity and ecosystems are sustained" are replaced with a single objective "Healthy ecosystems"

Our 2003-04 Plan contained a single objective on the Department's fire suppression efforts "Minimize risks and adverse impact of wildland fires on people, property and natural resources." The plan now includes a goal "People, resources and property values at risk from wildfires are protected" and two objectives "Fire suppression targeted to prioritized values at risk" and "Increased capacity of individuals, communities, industries and others to take responsibility for reducing fire hazards and wildfires." Given the significant resources involved in the Department's fire suppression activities; we have increased the profile in our 2004-05 Plan. In addition, the changes also reflect a more targeted approach to our fire suppression activities.

We have added a new goal "Shared environmental stewardship" and three new supporting objectives "Comprehensive and integrated environmental strategies," "Strengthened and comprehensive compliance strategies" and "Effective and efficient environmental approval and regulatory processes." These additions reflect the Department's new approach to environmental stewardship.

The following measures that were in the 2003-04 Plan are not included in the 2004-05 Plan:

- Number of people served with water meeting minimum treatment requirements, as previously noted, all of the Department's reporting relating to drinking water will now occur in the Province's Safe Drinking Water Strategy
- Number of tonnes of aquaculture production, due to concerns over privacy
- Per cent of infractions under *The Fisheries Act* and *The Saskatchewan Wildlife Act* that were addressed using an alternative measure intervention, due to concerns over the data source

The following measures were added to the plan for 2004-05:

- Per cent of human-caused fires in the full response zone to gauge our progress towards our new objective "Increased capacity of individuals, communities, industries and others to take responsibility for reducing fire hazards and wildfires"
- Number of hectares of Crown lands within the provincial forest having a suite of sustainable management tools in place. Although this measure is output-based, it provides valuable information on the extent to which Crown lands are being monitored via tools that support their sustainability

Other changes include:

- Reassigned a number of measures to our new objectives. The reassigned measures remain linked to the new objectives and therefore remain good tools for gauging the Department's progress
- Changed our data source for our measure "Per cent of survey respondents indicating satisfaction with their park visits," therefore our starting point data will not be directly comparable to previous years

- Amalgamated two of our measures "Dollar value of commercial fishing" and "Dollar value of aquaculture production" into a single measure "Dollar value of commercial fishing and aquaculture production" due to concerns over privacy
- Changed the definition of the "full response zone" in two of our measures "Per cent of fires in the full response zone contained to 10 hectares or less" and "Per cent of escaped fires in the full response zone that are larger than 100 hectares." This change will impact our baseline value

Measures have not yet been developed for the new objectives under our "Shared environmental stewardship" goal. The Department will be working on measures in 2004-05.

Goals, Objectives, Actions and Measures

This section details the Department's Performance Plan for 2004-05 and beyond that supports advancement towards our vision of a high quality environment and healthy ecosystems in perpetuity which sustain social, health and economic well-being for Saskatchewan citizens. Under each goal, a number of objectives have been established that support progress towards the broader goal statement. For each objective, a set of key actions that will be completed in 2004-05 has been identified. They are the means for making progress on the objectives. A set of performance measures has been established for each objective to gauge progress towards meeting the objective.

The following principles guide all of the Department's activities: Ecosystem Approach, Prevention, Risk Assessment, Precaution, Shared Responsibility, Integration, Stewardship, Full Information on Costs and Accountability.

GOAL #1

Reduced risks to clean and healthy ecosystems

OBJECTIVE 1 - *Reduce impacts to surface and groundwater quality*

Good quality surface and groundwater is essential for water supplies for various human and other uses. Currently, established programs set water quality standards and guidelines for both surface and groundwater, promote pollution prevention and safe use, respond to specific risks and threats, regulate water and sewage discharges from large point sources, such as municipalities and industrial users, and ensure that water quality is monitored and assessed.

Progress on drinking water initiatives is reported using the government-wide *Safe Drinking Water Strategy* which is available on our website http://www.se.gov.sk.ca. Saskatchewan Environment leads implementation of this plan, which involves several government departments and agencies, and publicly reports on its implementation. The Province has created the Saskatchewan Watershed Authority (SWA) to develop new approaches to address water use and protection concerns. The Saskatchewan Watershed Authority is working with various stakeholders to help develop public stewardship programs for many of the Province's watersheds.

Key Actions for 2004-05

- Monitor surface water quality at primary monitoring sites and provide the Saskatchewan public with information on ground and surface water quality.
- Apply the Water Quality Index to three additional watersheds.
- Review and update Saskatchewan's surface water quality objectives.
- See Safe Drinking Water Strategy for further actions related to safe drinking water.

What are we measuring?

Water Quality Index (WQI) ratings for watersheds within the Province

Where are we starting from?

Qu'Appelle River – fair to good[1]

South Saskatchewan River – good to excellent

North Saskatchewan River – good to excellent

Saskatchewan River – good to excellent

[2003-04]

[1] *There are two locations in the Qu'Appelle Basin where the quality would be considered marginal for protection of aquatic life. The basin ranges from fair to excellent for livestock watering and irrigation purposes.*

The Water Quality Index is an overall measure of the quality of water for specific uses, such as the protection of aquatic life, livestock watering, recreation, etc. The Index is a composite of different chemicals and organisms in the water at safe levels for a particular use. It is a good measure of the quality of surface or groundwater.

The Department has little direct control over the results of this broad measure of water quality. Samples are collected by industries and municipalities in accordance with their permits as well as by Department staff and other agencies. The levels of chemicals and organisms in the samples are compared with the WQI levels for safety and health of the people.

The assessment of all watersheds using the WQI is a long-term project. Saskatchewan Environment will be using the data collected from its primary monitoring stations on the major watersheds. The WQI rating in the Qu'Appelle River Watershed is expected to improve over the long-term as a result of watershed planning efforts led by SWA.

OBJECTIVE 2 - *Clean air*

Clean air is essential for humans and most other life forms. Due to the low provincial population and moderate level of industrial activity, the air quality in Saskatchewan is generally good. Conditions of smog are rare, but acid precipitation from industry in Alberta is a potential problem, especially for parts of northern Saskatchewan. Airborne particulates, such as blowing dust and smoke from forest or stubble fires, cause the most noticeable air pollution concern. Other more localized issues are associated with intensive livestock operations, small manufacturing and processing plant emissions. An air pollution index is used to monitor long-term trends in air quality. Saskatchewan Environment is responsible for administering *The Clean Air Act*, which regulates most major air quality emissions in the Province.

There is also concern about the increasing levels of provincial greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Efforts are focused on reducing GHG emissions from electricity production, through greater use of green energy sources, such as wind and natural gas, and ethanol in gasoline. Businesses and individuals are encouraged to be more energy conscious and efficient.

Currently, established programs set standards and guidelines, monitor and assess air quality, promote pollution controls and reductions, respond to emerging risks and threats, and regulate emissions from large point sources, such as utilities, industrial sites and mining operations.

Key Actions for 2004-05

- Use long-range transport modeling to determine projected levels of acid deposition on sensitive ecosystems.
- Expand air quality monitoring to both Prince Albert and Swift Current.
- Raise public awareness of impacts of vehicle idling on air pollution and climate change.

What are we measuring?

Per cent of time the rating from the Air Pollution Index was good to excellent in Regina and Saskatoon based on an annual average

Where are we starting from?

Regina – 99%
Saskatoon – 99%
[2003-04]

Impacts on air quality can be particularly noticeable in urban areas because of the population density. The Index is a composite of chemicals and particulates in the air. Maintaining urban air quality is an important part of meeting this objective. Over the longer term SE will also need to better define rural air quality impacts. Air quality is affected by smoke and dust in the air due to natural causes and emissions from vehicles and industries.

Saskatchewan Environment has established monitoring stations in Regina and Saskatoon and is expanding efforts to monitor air quality in Swift Current and Prince Albert. These two additional stations should become operational in 2004. The Department has some ability to influence air quality through its regulatory programs.

OBJECTIVE 3 - *Clean land*

Clean land is essential for human health and safe production of food. A range of human activities affects the quality of land and soils. Most of the major land use issues have been identified and steps are being taken to address them: better agricultural and forest management practices are being adopted, contaminated and abandoned sites are being cleaned up, and the mining and petroleum industries are closely regulated to ensure they leave no long-term environmental effects. Waste management strategies are being developed and implemented, such as regional landfills and a variety of recycling initiatives.

Currently, established programs set standards and guidelines, monitor and assess soil quality and waste management practices, promote waste reduction and recycling initiatives, respond to risks and threats, and regulate disposal from large point sources, such as municipalities, utilities, large industrial emitters and mining operations.

Key Actions for 2004-05

- Continue encouraging regional waste management systems and focus enforcement efforts where there is significant risk of environmental contamination.
- Continue clean-up of priority contaminated sites and continue to monitor uranium mine sites for public safety.
- Develop a provincial strategy for the management of municipal solid waste.
- Develop and implement an electronics recycling program for Saskatchewan.
- Develop and implement new paint recycling initiatives throughout the Province.

What are we measuring?	Where are we starting from?
Per cent of scrap tires recycled	59% *[2002-03; latest data available]*

The number of scrap tires recycled is a waste minimization indicator. Scrap tires cause problems at landfills. They can be re-used to manufacture a number of commodities. The Department administers the enabling regulations for this third-party stewardship program for the management of scrap tires. Market conditions determine the recycling rates.

What are we measuring?	Where are we starting from?
Per cent of beverage containers recycled	89% *[2002-03; latest data available]*

Beverage container recycling is a waste minimization indicator. Beverage containers represent a litter control challenge and a resource conservation opportunity. The Department administers the enabling regulations for this third-party stewardship program. Market conditions determine the recycling rates.

What are we measuring?	Where are we starting from?
Per cent of pesticide containers recycled	64% *[2002-03; latest data available]*

The number of pesticide containers recycled is a waste minimization indicator as well as an indicator of how well we are protecting our environment from potential chemical contamination. The Department does not have direct regulatory control or influence of this external voluntary industry-based program now in place to manage pesticide containers. Market conditions determine the recycling rates.

What are we measuring?	Where are we starting from?
Per cent of used oil recycled	77% *[2002-03; latest data available]*

The volume of used oil recycled is a waste minimization indicator and an indicator of how well we are protecting the environment from waste dangerous goods. The Department administers the enabling regulations for this third-party stewardship program. Market conditions determine the recycling rates.

What are we measuring?	Where are we starting from?
Per cent of used oil filters recycled	82% *[2002-03; latest data available]*

The number of oil filters recycled is a waste minimization indicator. The Department administers the enabling regulations for this third-party stewardship program. Market conditions determine the recycling rates.

What are we measuring?	Where are we starting from?
Per cent of used oil containers recycled	20% *[2002-03; latest data available]*

The number of used oil containers recycled is a waste minimization indicator. The Department administers the enabling regulations for this third-party stewardship program. Market conditions determine the recycling rates.

What are we measuring?	Where are we starting from?
Per cent of mines with financial assurances in place	71% *[2002-03; latest data available]*

Properly reclaimed mining sites impact the clean land objective directly by returning the site to its original natural state. Mining companies are required to have decommissioning plans and financial assurances in place to ensure that they do not place a burden on Saskatchewan taxpayers should they fail to meet their decommissioning and reclamation obligations. The Department directly regulates the environmental aspects of mining operations. Saskatchewan Environment has direct control and influence over this measure.

What are we measuring?	Where are we starting from?
Per cent of mines with decommissioning and reclamation plans in place	85% *[2002-03; latest data available]*

Mines with decommissioning and reclamation plans represent mining companies that have put measures in place to ensure environmental protection at the end of the operations life. The Department directly regulates the environmental aspects of mining operations and therefore has a direct influence over the measurement.

What are we measuring?	Where are we starting from?
Number of known high-risk contaminated sites	All remedial work completed in 2003-04. Only monitoring of the Prince Albert Woodland Campus site to continue.

Contaminated sites indicate the condition of our land resources. High-risk contaminated sites are those that pose a health hazard to humans and to the ecosystems due to the presence of dangerous chemicals in the ground. The Department's involvement may stem from the direct regulation of industrial operations, response to spill events or directing clean-up of contaminated sites. Anticipated new standards for petroleum-related contaminants could impact on the number of sites considered to be "polluted." The Department has influence in the remedial aspects of new accidental contamination of land. The remediation of abandoned sites is dependent on co-operation of the involved parties and financial resources available.

OBJECTIVE 4 - *Healthy ecosystems*

Ecosystem-based management is an ecological approach that involves a holistic "systems" approach to managing resources. Biodiversity is a term used to refer to the variety of species and ecosystems and the ecological processes of which they are a part. Biodiversity is essential for preserving the health and diversity of living things that form the web of life on earth, including human life. Due to human activity, some ecosystems and specific fauna and flora within them are at risk or have been lost. It is important that human activities do not further reduce ecosystem health. The terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems that sustain biodiversity are essential for keeping our air, water and land safe and healthy. Adopting an ecosystem-based approach to resource management and environmental protection is another effort to ensure ecosystem stewardship, sustainable use and restoration of ecosystems. Climate change is also an emerging threat to ecosystems' health.

Key programming includes the development of ecosystem management policies, enhancement of scientific information and databases through monitoring and surveys, and resource stewardship programs and plans, such as the Biodiversity Action Plan, Representative Areas Network and Species at Risk.

Key Actions for 2004-05

- Establish an integrated ecosystem-based monitoring unit in the Department.
- Co-ordinate the implementation strategy for the Biodiversity Action Plan.
- Continue development and management of a system of protected areas that are representative of the Province's terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems.
- Develop and implement partnership framework agreements with non-governmental conservation organizations for the acquisition and management of Fish and Wildlife Development Fund lands.

- Complete vegetation management plans and forest rejuvenation for provincial parklands to maintain ecological and cultural integrity while providing for public use for recreation and learning.
- Address not sufficiently restocked (NSR) areas:
  - Inventory NSR areas to determine if forests have naturally restored themselves
  - Plant or tend 2,000 hectares of NSR areas to restore to natural levels
- Develop a department climate change impacts and adaptation strategy.

What are we measuring?	**Where are we starting from?**
Number of hectares in the Representative Areas Network	5.7 million *(2003-04)*

Adequate amount and distribution of natural/native habitats under the Representative Areas Network (RAN) ensures that terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems persist into the future and serve as a benchmark against which we can monitor the effectiveness of environmental stewardship across the broader landscape.

Natural landscapes with representative fauna and flora unique to a given natural ecoregion are selected by the Department for designation as a representative ecological site for inclusion in the RAN. All contributing lands are counted, including those of government and non-government partners. The RAN program is striving to ensure an adequate percentage of representation of each natural ecoregion of the Province.

Saskatchewan Environment has direct site designating and management influence over this measure. However, the need to consult with local interests may result in a slower rate of progress.

GOAL #2

People, resources and property values at risk from wildfires are protected

***OBJECTIVE 1** - Fire suppression targeted to prioritized values at risk*

The expanding uses of the forest, the increasing population of northern Saskatchewan, and the escalating costs of fire suppression are placing unprecedented challenges on the Province's fire management program. In addition, newly realized ecological benefits of fire challenge traditional views that all fires must be suppressed. Allowing fires to burn creates a natural vegetation mosaic and maintains the diversity of wildlife habitats. Fires help remove the build-up of natural litter in the forest, reducing the risk of large, intense and costly fires. Fire also assists in moderating and sanitization of insect and disease infestations. The use of prescribed fires currently occurs in selected provincial parks as part of vegetation management.

The challenge is to find the proper balance between fire suppression to protect values at risk and the management of fire to maintain healthy and diverse ecosystems. If predicted climate warming occurs, additional pressures for fire protection over the long-term can be expected.

Protection of human life and communities from wildfires will continue to be the top priority. Saskatchewan Environment must seek to manage risks where capital and operating expenditures are considerable. Protection strategies will be reflective of the values being threatened and the potential beneficial aspects of each fire. Decisions will have to balance the risk fire poses to all values, with the capability to provide protection in a given situation. Effective fire protection includes prevention, detection, initial attack, sustained action and training. A number of support requirements are essential for fire suppression operations, including equipment and fuel procurement, air tankers and related infrastructure.

Key Actions for 2004-05

- Develop zones for protection and prioritize them to reflect the values present within each zone and the wildfire threat and risk they are subjected to.
- Develop guidelines outlining appropriate suppression strategies for the zones of protection.
- Continue to focus on the highest value and highest risk areas for preparedness, initial attack and sustained action.

What are we measuring?	**Where are we starting from?**
Per cent of fires in the full response zone contained to 10 hectares or less	Data being tabulated

The percentage of contained fires is a measure of how well the pre-planning, detection and initial attack components of the program are performing in concert. Containing fires to small sizes will minimize the number of communities threatened by fire as well as reduce the area burned. Success depends on a number of factors: analysis of the landscape and its vulnerability to fire starts (e.g., moisture levels, wind speed and direction, fuel type), effective planning to pre-position resources in areas where fire might be expected, ease of access to the location of the fire, topography of fire location, early detection of fires, rapid/effective initial attack and quick reliable support from aircraft.

What are we measuring?	Where are we starting from?
Per cent of escaped fires in the full response zone that are larger than 100 hectares	Data being tabulated

Escaped fires are an unavoidable occurrence in forest fire programs. Uncontrollable circumstances, such as poor detection conditions; multiple fire starts; dry, windy burning conditions; the volatility of the fuel; proximity to resources to allow for successful initial attack; topography; and the time of the year can all combine to create conditions that allow fires to grow beyond 100 hectares. Resources to suppress fires escalate as the fire line grows, so costs also grow quickly.

OBJECTIVE 2 - *Increased capacity of individuals, communities, industries and others to take responsibility for reducing fire hazards and wildfires*

Wildland fires pose a threat to people, property and natural resources. Residents, communities and businesses need to take precautionary actions to protect their interests. Reducing the risk of wildland fire is a key priority for the provincial fire management program.

Current programming is directed to increase co-operation and training among fire management agencies and foster a better understanding of the roles and responsibilities of municipal fire management jurisdictions in the Province. Other specific initiatives are focused on educating and encouraging individuals, businesses, communities, cottagers and visitors in the north to reduce wildfire risks, and vegetation management in provincial parks and on Crown lands.

Key Actions for 2004-05

- Increase the capacity of municipalities to suppress wildfire to encourage greater self-sufficiency for fire management outside the provincial forests.
- Continue development of provincial park core area evacuation plans and core area fireguards.
- Develop larger environmentally sensitive harvest plans that reduce the fire risk for all forest management agreements, particularly in high hazard areas.
- Develop fuel management strategies to reduce landscape fire risk augmented with forest harvesting guidelines and updated priority zones.
- Expand fire prevention education to increase understanding of the need for people and organizations active in forest and rangelands to take responsibility to avoid or mitigate fire risk.

What are we measuring?	Where are we starting from?
Percentage of human-caused fires in the full response zone	50% *[1993-2002; latest data available]*

The wildland fire prevention education and awareness campaign is designed to reduce the percentage of human-caused wildland fires by encouraging individuals to recognize their responsibility for containing the fires they start and by providing individuals with the information they need to be aware of the risks of starting a wildfire and to have the knowledge required to use fire more safely. Increasing this awareness and reducing the percentage of human-caused fires, which typically occur closer to communities and resort properties where more people are located, helps support Objective 2. The Department has indirect influence over this measure.

GOAL #3

Fair opportunity for sustainable use and enjoyment of renewable resources

***OBJECTIVE 1** - Equitable allocation of natural renewable resources*

Saskatchewan Environment ensures an equitable allocation of land and resources to competing interests to satisfy social and economic needs. Currently, established programs monitor health and abundance of the resources, set standards and guidelines for sustainable use, issue land disposition and resource allocations, promote and monitor compliance with conditions, respond to specific risks and threats, develop programs to improve the health and abundance of the resources, and identify new economic opportunities for sustainable use.

Integrated land use planning is one of the key tools the Department uses to determine equitable allocation of resources among competing users within a designated geographic area, while maintaining ecosystem health.

Key Actions for 2004-05

- Respond to the review of the Great Sand Hills Land Use Strategy and implement.
- Undertake productivity surveys on SE's fisheries monitoring lakes (benchmark legacy lakes) to determine if current levels of harvest are appropriate and if lakes can sustain increased allocations.
- Undertake licensing and forest management planning for a minimum of two large timber supply areas.
- Undertake licensing and forest planning for approximately 100 small forest operators.

What are we measuring?	Where are we starting from?
Number of hectares of Crown land under Integrated Land Use Plans (ILUP)	7.3 million *[2003-04]*

Integrated land use planning is an ecosystem-based tool that links the environment, the community and the economy in ways that help ensure the sustainability of resources. The process brings together a large variety of interests in order to ensure that a fair opportunity exists for the sustainable use and enjoyment of the natural resources. The unification of the many varied interests through the ILUP process requires time, commitment, a high level of participation and money. Any influences that adversely affect any of these four key components will result in at least a degree of loss of control or influence over the measure.

OBJECTIVE 2 - *Accessible recreation and educational opportunities on provincial park and Crown resource lands*

Crown lands and provincial parks are public assets administered by Saskatchewan Environment for public use. This objective ensures fair access by the public to parks and Crown lands for recreation and nature education opportunities. Currently, established park programs maintain park landscapes and buildings to promote a high-quality visitor experience within a natural setting, set standards and policies for sustainable use and enjoyment of parks, monitor and enforce policies essential to a safe and enjoyable park experience, promote tourism and business development opportunities within parks and in nearby communities and manage overlapping demands from competing park users.

Key Actions for 2004-05

- Implement a new park business plan including greater self-sufficiency of the parks system by maximizing revenue, rationalizing park expenditures, and differentiation of park fees and season lengths.
- Implement a new cottage development program. Issue a call for subdivision proposals in Meadow Lake Provincial Park to create up to 250 new cottage lots.
- Work with the city of Prince Albert to establish an urban riverfront park.
- Continue maintenance and operation of provincial park facilities and services.

What are we measuring?	Where are we starting from?
Number of provincial park visitors	2,492,384 *[2003-04; latest data available]*

Number of visits to provincial parklands is a measure of park access and popularity. Tracking this number helps SE evaluate the success of its park policies and related programs.

Except for the weather conditions influencing park visits, SE has indirect influence on the access to provincial parks through marketing, park fees, schedules and recreation opportunities provided.

What are we measuring?	**Where are we starting from?**
Per cent of survey respondents indicating satisfaction with their park visit	80% *[2003]*

Saskatchewan Environment provides access to natural and cultural areas and recreational facilities and services in our provincial parks. Park visitor level of satisfaction assesses, from the visitors' perspective, the results of these activities.

The survey question is "overall how satisfied are you with your park visit?" The respondents are asked to indicate their satisfaction level on a scale of one to six ranging between "very satisfied" to "very unsatisfied."

Saskatchewan Environment's parks-related programs and facilities directly influence visitor satisfaction.

OBJECTIVE 3 *- Increased economic benefits based on sustainable use of natural renewable resources*

Sustainable use of natural resources contributes to the provincial economy. Renewable resources (forestry, wildlife, fisheries, etc.) provide employment to thousands of Saskatchewan citizens and contribute more than a billion dollars a year to our economy. Forestry initiatives in northern Saskatchewan create thousands of jobs and expand business opportunities. Ecotourism has become increasingly popular in the last decade, and the value of northern outfitting operations has grown significantly. Provincial park campers and cottagers generate over $20 million of economic activity to the Province annually. Indirect benefits have been estimated at an additional $125 million.

Currently, established programs seek to identify, promote and develop opportunities for additional sustainable use of natural resources with the involvement and support of affected communities, the private sector, Aboriginal groups and other users of the landscape. Activities supporting this process include identifying the size and accessibility of resources and assessing the potential for sustainable use.

Key Actions for 2004-05

- Complete legal and policy work to resolve the softwood lumber issue for Saskatchewan in co-operation with the federal government.
- Work with Saskatchewan Tourism to expand ecotourism.
- Implement approved actions from the Northern Outfitting Review Committee (2002).
- Develop Term Supply Licenses for small forest companies to allow for development of value-added businesses.
- Develop licensing, allocation and forest management agreement amendments to attract one major softwood user to the Province.

What are we measuring?	**Where are we starting from?**
Dollar value of primary forest products shipped	$884 million *[2001, latest data available]*

Forestry is an important economic activity in the Province, which must be managed in a sustainable manner. Economic impact of forestry in the Province is a measure of its contribution to the provincial economy.

The dollar value of the forest production depends on market and trade conditions. Saskatchewan Environment has no influence over these conditions. Saskatchewan Environment has direct influence on development of Term Supply Licences and Forest Management Agreements that enable industry expansion in favourable market conditions.

What are we measuring?	**Where are we starting from?**
Number of hectares of Crown lands within the provincial forest having a suite of sustainable management tools in place	7.0 million *[2003-04]*

Sustainability of the forest industry is dependent on a wide variety of factors. The number of hectares of Crown land within the Commercial Forest that have in place a comprehensive suite of management programs, including adequate forest inventory, appropriate environmental assessments, Forest Management License Agreements and land use plans is a new measure, or indicator, of sustainable use of Saskatchewan's provincial forest resources. The Department has direct influence over this measure.

What are we measuring?	Where are we starting from?
Dollar value of commercial fishing and aquaculture production	Over $11 million *[2002-03; latest data available]*

Revenue to commercial fishers and value of aquaculture production contribute to the economy of the Province.

Saskatchewan Environment has some influence over this measure for commercial fishing through designation and assigning catch quotas for commercial fishing sites, and for aquaculture through evaluation and approval of proposals from the industry.

Factors, such as market conditions, weather, forest fires and job changes by fishers affect the measurement results. The data to gauge progress towards this measure has a lag-time of more than one year.

What are we measuring?	Where are we starting from?
Dollar value of economic activity generated from sport fishing	$118 million *[2000, latest data available]*

Revenue from sport fishing contributes to the economy of the Province. Saskatchewan Environment has some influence over sport fishing through fishing regulations. Factors like the weather, license fees and sport fishing quotas affect sport fishing in the Province. The data source for this measure has a lag-time of five years. Therefore, the Department is unable to report progress on an annual basis.

GOAL #4

Shared environmental stewardship

***OBJECTIVE 1** - Comprehensive and integrated environmental strategies*

This objective reflects a strategic shift in the way the Department intends to deliver its mandate away from traditional program approaches, such as command and control regulation to a more comprehensive, flexible set of regulatory and non-regulatory compliance tools and incentives as well as an approach based on shared responsibility with the regulated community, NGOs, the public and the science/technical community. This strategic shift is reflected in emerging best practices in environmental management in jurisdictions throughout the industrialized world.

Sustainable development requires the integration of social, economic and environmental considerations in decision-making. Inclusive processes ensure that all sectors are involved in major decisions and that they are provided with information to make informed contributions. A sense of responsibility for environmental stewardship ensures that decisions on environmental issues are well informed by a wide range of community, economic, environmental and individual concerns.

Key Actions for 2004-05

- Lead development of a government-wide Green Policy Framework and co-ordinate with other departments and Crown corporations.
- Develop proposals for legislative consolidation and reform, broadening compliance approaches and streamlining approval and permitting processes.

What are we measuring?

Under development

Where are we starting from?

Under development

OBJECTIVE 2 *- First Nations and Métis rights and interests are met through co-operative means*

The First Nations and Métis people have Treaty and Aboriginal rights and interests in the renewable natural resources administered by Saskatchewan Environment. Saskatchewan Environment is committed to accommodating these rights and interests as well as ensuring conflicts with other societal needs are resolved in a co-operative manner.

Saskatchewan Environment is responsible for helping to fulfill the terms of the Saskatchewan Treaty Land Entitlement (TLE) Framework Agreement as it relates to Crown resource land. There are currently 49 active selection files involving Crown resource land administered by SE in the TLE review process, in addition to 42 reserves created, to date, encompassing over 161,880 hectares of Crown resource land.

Other Department programs seek to engage Aboriginal groups, government departments, the federal government and other institutions in working relationships that address one or more of the following goals: ensuring recognition and respect for Treaty and Aboriginal rights; conservation of species and habitats; involvement of Aboriginal communities in economic benefits derived from renewable resources; and building the capacity of First Nation and Métis communities and organizations to effectively co-operate in environment and resource management program and policy development. Programs within the Department are designed to create conditions through Aboriginal employment and cultural awareness that enable Saskatchewan Environment to effectively respond to Aboriginal interests and rights.

Key Actions for 2004-05

- Establish policy and enforcement guidelines to accommodate Métis subsistence rights in consultation with the Métis Nation of Saskatchewan (MNS) and other provincial departments as a response to Supreme Court Decision in Powley and Blais.
- Continue to work co-operatively with 29 Treaty Land Entitlement First Nations to help them acquire the land they are entitled to purchase pursuant to the Framework Agreement of 1992.
- Develop an agreement with the northern Métis community and MNS for community-based management of subsistence resource harvests.

What are we measuring?	**Where are we starting from?**
Number of co-operative relationships with First Nations and Métis groups	83 *[2002-03, latest data available]*

Saskatchewan Environment and Aboriginal organizations are collaborating to create arrangements that result in benefits to the ecosystem, sustainable resource based economic developments and improved consultation and Aboriginal involvement in decision-making.

A functional co-operative relationship with a First Nation organization means a formal (written) or informal (oral) agreement of co-operation, regular face-to-face meetings to address issues at hand or to develop mutually beneficial natural resource management policies.

The Department has direct influence over these relationships through the ability to establish formal agreements and/or through addressing controversial resource management issues by face-to-face discussions.

OBJECTIVE 3 *- Strengthened and comprehensive compliance strategies*

Compliance efforts are used as an instrument for achieving all of SE's strategic goals and objectives. The compliance function is described as the effort and activity that directly encourages the community at large to behave and perform in accordance with requirements established by law. The Department's compliance model seeks to encourage voluntary compliance through information and education. When voluntary compliance appears to fail, efforts shift to prevention through targeted physical inspections and direct interaction. When education and prevention efforts fail to produce compliance, efforts shift to investigation and enforcement.

Saskatchewan Environment is undertaking a strategic shift in its compliance programming. Saskatchewan Environment's scan and risk assessment suggests that the environmental problems of the future cannot be managed efficiently or effectively using traditional program approaches, such as command and control regulations. A new, more focused and risk-based management approach will be used to prioritize compliance and enforcement activities. New ways to enhance compliance through partnerships, education, communications and creative prevention programs will also be examined. Efforts will also be made to more carefully match compliance tools to type of risk.

Key Actions for 2004-05

- Establish a specialized enforcement unit to focus field compliance activities in support of Department regulatory requirements consistent with an annual compliance plan.
- Develop a risk-based annual compliance plan including, education and voluntary compliance strategies, and prioritizing areas for active monitoring and enforcement.
- Conduct a departmental review of compliance to simplify and modernize our approach to the use of various compliance measures.

What are we measuring?

Under development

Where are we starting from?

Under development

OBJECTIVE 4 *- Effective and efficient environmental approval and regulatory processes*

One of the key roles of SE is to provide the environmental approval and regulatory processes which ensure the environment is protected for future generations. Protection of the natural resources, lands and human health/safety are provided through a diverse array of departmental instruments. There are numerous formal acts and regulations administered by the Department as well as less formal tools, such as issuing permits, establishing standards and guidelines, industry self-regulation, etc.

The Environmental Assessment Act is intended to foster economic opportunities that exhibit environmental integrity. Proponents prepare environmental impact statements early in the planning and design phase of projects to document the broader impacts of the development proposal on the social, economic and biophysical aspects of the proposal. In recent years, much work has been done in conjunction with the oil and gas industry to streamline the approval process, and facilitate understanding and resolution of environmental concerns early in the project planning stage. Saskatchewan Environment intends to work in conjunction with other sectors to further streamline the approval process, standardize environmental requirements and examine more efficient permitting requirements.

Key Actions for 2004-05

- Continue the development of hard rock exploration screening guidelines through the Saskatchewan Mining Industry/Government Environment Committee (SMIGEC).
- Initiate a process to develop transportation sector environmental screening guidelines for highways projects under the environmental assessment process.
- Finalize and implement the policy for institutional controls of decommissioned mine sites.

What are we measuring?

Under development

Where are we starting from?

Under development

Where to Obtain Additional Information

If you have any questions or comments about the plan, or would like additional copies, we invite you to call:

Bob Ruggles at (306) 787-5419
or Saskatchewan Environment's Inquiry Centre (306) 787-2700
toll free in Saskatchewan: 1-800-567-4224

or visit us on-line at:
http://www.se.gov.sk.ca